### Business Notices.

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GREAT REDUCTION! We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for Men and Boys,

at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal. We are determined to close out the entire Stock in the prestand, bring what it may. This presents a GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK of Max's and Boys' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS in the city, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Daylin, Hunson & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

NOTICE.-LEARY & Co.'s Successors, HUNT & DUBLINGUES, having had about 300 of their line fashionable Durass Have slightly injured by smoke from the recent fire at the Astor House, haveset the same aside to be soid at a reduction in price of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per Hist, for a few days only, at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor

## WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING-MACHINES.
OPPICE, No. 565 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expanses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & United States Courts, command the standard of the Victorian Manufacturing Company's patents, enable this Company to furnish their Sewing-Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these Machines for family use and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold place them within the reach of all, and obvinte all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low-priced Machines which have so model prejudiced the Sewing Machine Business.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Oure Cough, Cold, Hoareness, Inflienza, any In-tion or Noveness of the Throat, Relieve the Hat-ing Cough in Consumption, Broanchitts, Asth-ma, and Culturch, Cleur and give strength to the voice of

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Broach if treached Proches" containing demulson ingredients, allay Pulmounry and Broachial irritation.

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the "Trockes" are a specific), having made me often a mere whisperer."

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"I recommend their use to Public Sprakers."

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Rapid and noiseless. Under patent of Howe, Grovet & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted.

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TIPPANY & Co., No. 500 Broadway,
Sole Agents in New York.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket timeplace, the celebrated Warch
Indursed by the British Admiralty,
Dietinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositious. And more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, Cam only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the eve-named authorized depot.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. For weakness and pains in the chest, for nervous pains, for weak back, for local injuries, as bruises, wrenches, and for theu

matic pains, THE POROUS PLASTER of Mr. ALLCOCK is found to impart immediate and permanen

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Let Express to Fig. Pap attired at Pleasure.

2d. Most Powerfor die Wearers Controller.

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4th. No pad on the bank of under pressure.

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The is self-acting, durable, and easy to wear.

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Ro. 3% Broadway, car. With et al. N. Y. Burgelak and First-Proper Sars. (Wider's Patent.)

Of all sizes and First-Proper Sars. (Wider's Patent.)

Of all sizes and patterns, constantly on hand and for sale on the most favorable terms.

WHO WALL SI EFER! -- When Dr. TOBIAS'S colorchied Venerias Listener will ignuediately cure Dhobra-colic, Dysentory, Vonding, Rheamatism, Swellings, Cura, turns, &c. Depot, No. 56 Courtlands rt., New York, Sold by

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Superior make, #8 to #30. Superior make, \$6 to \$20. At Gro. A. Hunting & Co.'s

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experienced by the victims of Asthma or Bronchitis are completely subdued by the powerful influence of Holloway's Pills and DISTREST. They never fail of effecting a radical cure. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, harmlessi and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barolay at. Sold and applied at BATCHELOU's Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st COAL OIL AND KEROSENE GAS BURNER, WITH-

our Globs on Chinary.—Patent just issued. Nothing equa-to it in the market. This will be proven on seeing it. A one half interest, or some of the best Territory will be disposed o-versy low, the Patentee not being able to manage it. Address, with resi name, S., Box No. 2,800, New-York Post

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune. For Sale Everywhere E. Manufectured by H. C. Spalenes & Co., No. 48 Cedar et Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for interriton must be authenticated by the name and address of the writter—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. sinces letters should in all cases be addressed to THE New-Verse Telegraphy. YORK THIBUNE. cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THE TRIBUNE IN PHILADRIPHIA.—W. B. ZIEBER, No. It South Third-treet, is our Agent in Philadelphia, and subscribers can have The Tribune promptly served by carriers in almost all parts of the city.

The mails for Europe by the Bremen close at 104 o'clock this morning.

The Republican Ward Conventions and the Tammany Councilmanic Conventions met last evening. We print the result of their action elsewhere.

The Board of County Canvassers completed their labors yesterday. We have already given the result to our readers. The official canvass was ordered to be advertised in no less than thirty-three newspapers, a piece of useless extravagance.

The steamer Africa, with dates via Queens town Nov. 11-being two days later European intelligence-arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The Prince of Wales squadron had not yet arrived. Victor Emanuel had issued a proclamation accepting the sovereign authority of the Two Sicilies. The investiture of Gaeta on the land side continued, and it is said that the departure of Francis II. was imminent. The Neapolitan army is reported to be reduced to 20,000 men, with few officers to command them, and negotiations have been commenced for the evacuation of the fortress of Gaeta, Garibaldi left Naples on the 9th inst, for his home at the Island of Caprera. Breadstuffs steady, but quiet. Consols 935 @934 for money, and 934@938 for account.

## SECESSION AS A BIGHT.

That the American Republic is now passing through a most important and interesting ordeal -we like that word better than crisis-is very generally felt. The Union may be broken up by it; but, if not, it will be rendered far stronger and more enduring than it was before. Let us, then, look at some of the practical consequences of the Southern assumption that any State may secede from the Union whenever she shall see fit-for it is impossible to limit this right when you have once admitted that each State is her own judge as to the sufficiency of

the causes which she may assign for secession

We bought of France the vast territory ther known as Louisiana for Fifteen Millions of dol lars; we bought Florida of Spain for Five Millions; we gave Ten Millions to Texas for a quit-claim of her pretensions to New-Mexico we gave Mexico some Fifteen Millions for Utah and California; and we have since given her some millions for a part of Arizona. We did not intend in any instance to dispense our hardwon coin for nothing; but, supposing Secessio to be a constitutional right, what did we secure Merely the right to protect and watch over the infancy of these embryo States; to pay their taxes for a series of years; to nurture them into maturity and vigor at a heavy cost of our olood and treasure; and then-they could take themselves off at their leisure. Even Florida, which was a very hard bargain at the price, is now blustering in execration of the Union, and declaring her inalienable right to go out whenever she pleases. It she will only pay back the money she has cost the Union, and take herself of quietly, we will warrant Uncle Sam never to offer even One Cent Reward for her return. We have no desire to see a single star erased from our Federal flag; but if any insists on going out, we decidedly object to the use of

Messrs, Buchanan, Slidell, Douglas, Soulé, and

other Democratic magnates, have for years been sedulously fanning the flames of Democratic lust of territorial aggrandizement with regard to the island of Cuba. One Hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars have been officially named as the sum which we could well afford to give for the "ever-faithful" island; still larger sums have been mentioned unofficially. That we must acquire Cuba soon and at whatever cost or hazard; is in effect a corner-stone of both the freshes. Democratic National Platforms. Yet it must be admitted that the Cubans are so diverse from us in origin, religion, industry, &c., that we could hardly hope to assimilate them to ourselves in less than twenty years, if so soon; in fact, the Creoles of Louisiana, who came to us nearly sixty years ago, are yet to this day a race by thomselves. That the Cubans, speaking a strange language, separated from us by the Gulf . Mexico, and united by sympathics, traditions and family relationships to Spain, should sometimes regret the change of dominion, is inevitable. In Cubs, then, to be at liberty to desert us wheneve she will? If so, what becomes-or rather, what comes-of our millions of dollars ! And how shall our people be egged on to new conquests or purchases where possession and enjoyment are so

force to keep it in.

confessedly precarious? Before we embark in say more wars of conquest or negotiations for purchase, we insist that this point be fully settled among ourselves. I we are to have no rights in the annexed regions -if they are to come to us only that they may Dy of again at their lessure-let us see who will Note Millions, for the next slice of territory prepured for mustication, no matter from what quarter. Let us have the right of becersion fully leader of opinion and policy as between the

bye to the spirit of now rampant Fillibusterism.

PEDERAL CORRCTON. Some of the Washington correspondents telegraph that Mr. Buchanan is attempting to map out a middle course in which to steer his bark during the tempest which now howls about him. He is to condemn the asserted right of Secession, but to assert in the same breath that he is opposed to keeping a State in the Union by what he calls Federal Coercion. Now we have no de sire to prevent Secresion by Coercion, but we hold this position to be utterly unsupported by law or reason.

Mr. Buchanan, as President, bears btile of no relation to the States as States; he is the Chief Magistrate not of any particular States but of the Union. His special and paramount duty is that of taking care that the laws are duly and faithfully enforced and obeyed. Of course, South Carolina's elequence and rheteric, her passion and pride, her armaments and threats, are nothing to him so long as she re frains from any actual resistance to the Federal authorities and laws. But let her undertake to step the running of mails through her territory, and the collection of the Federal revenues, and the case would be gravely altered. The President could know nothing of Carolina in the premises, but he could not help dealing with violators of the laws and disturbers of the peace. These he must overcome and bring to justice without hesitation and without compromise. He may recommend a Convention, or a new Com promise; he may even affirm the abstract Right of Secession; yet he has but one thing to do-respect and obey the laws himself, and call on all others to do likewise, leaving all beyond to the adjudication of the proper tribunals. There is no alternative, no ground for ambiguity or hesitation. Whatever a Convention may o may not do, the President has but one cours open, and that we have just pointed out. The fact that a State has andertaken to put herself out of the Union is nothing to him, unless he has concluded to go out with her-to which extent we feel sure that the sanguine expectations of Mr. Keitt will not be gratified.

# POLITICAL RECKLESSNESS. The total recklessness of disappointed politic

cians, and the dangerous means to which they do not hesitate to resort in the hopes of recov ering positions from which they have been ousted by the vote of the people, is strongly evinced in the comfort and countenance given by so many of the late supporters of the defeated presidential candidates to the Disusion factionists in two or three of the cotton growing States. The his tory of the disamon movement thus far is sufficient to show that no State except South Carolina entertains the Disunion project except as a political fetch for frightening the free labor States into an abandonment of their constitutional rights, and the yielding up to the slaveholding nterest, if not the absolute selection of our pres idents, at least a veto upon all nominations made no matter by what political party. If a dispa sition to disselve the Union were seriously enter tained by any number of the Southern States it is absurd to suppose that they would be satisfied with the policy of separate action If there were but two States inclined to go ou of the Union they certainly would agree to go out tegether rather than undertake to go out alone. The South Carolina disumonists have the best reason in the world for insisting upon the policy of separate State action. They know very well that no other State is prepared to cooperate with them in the desperate step of going out of the Union. They understand very well that if the question of separating from the Union were referred to a convention, even if that convention were restricted to the Cotton States morely secession would be left in the minority. Fanatically bent upon the project over which they have tion with the Free Labor States, they have been driven, by the total failure of all cooperative schemes, to adopt the policy of separate State action; and they have found in the present reck less temper of the friends of the defeated Presi dential candidates. North and South, encourage

ment to move in that direction. There would seem to be little doubt that unless omething should occur more than can be now fore een, the South Carolina Convention, to meet or the 7th of December, will so far carry out the secession programme as to pass an ordinance de charing South Carelins no longer a member of the American Union; such a declaration will be a safe step enough, since, by the Federal Constitution treason against the United States can only be committed by levying war against them, or adher ng to those already cogaged in levying such a war. But merely to declare, no matter with what formality, that South Carolina is out of the Umos if it be safe is also harmless. To give any vitaiity to such a declaration certain overt note will be necessary, and those note if taken neast lead to a collision between the Government of the United States and the independent State of South

Such a collision even the most desperate of the South Carolina Disamonsts would hardly dare to look in the face, did they not flatter themselves with the idea of being countenanced and sustained in their disabedience, if not by the Fed rai authorities at Washington, at least by the ther Southern States, Those States though not prepared to quit the Union themselves, are sady, it is alleged, to allow South Carolina to quit it, and to support and sustain her in preenting the collection of the United States reveone, and in setting the navigation laws at

In the bope that the Free-Labor States may be frightened into a political revolution, South Caro lina and the Disunionists of the adjoining States are encouraged to go on to the verge of treason. The people of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, not to mention other States, are from geographica well as from political reasons firmly attached to the existing Union. They have no fancy whatever for a Southern Confederacy, because they can easily see that in such a Confederacy the Cotton States, which propose to break up the present Union because they cannot rule it, would be satisfied with nothing else than an absolute domination. Even upon the question of Slavery itself, controversies would be apt speedily to arise in such a Confederacy between the opponents and the advecates of a revival of the African slave trade for more dangerous and alarming to the

holders of slave properly than the existing differ-

established, and we may fairly hope to bid good- Northern and Southern States. And yet the politicians of the middle Slave States above named do not hesitate to encourage the Disunionisis of the extreme South to persevere in their reckless schemes, in the hope of using them as an instrument for operating upon the fears of the Free-Labor States and the attachment of those States to the Union, and in that way changing the relative strength of political parties, and depriving the Republicans of the majorities which they now possess.

The first fruits of this dangerous and desperate policy are apparent in the commercial panic which has so suddenly spread throughout the country, followed up as it has been by the suspension of so many of the Southern Banks. It is possible, however, that this panic, though without any thanks to the politicians who have occasioned it, may politically have a beneficial effect. It may go a good way toward disabusing the Southern mind of exaggerated notions so much relied upon at the present moment, that, financially speaking, the North is in the power of the South, It will doubtless turn out ew as it always does in like cases, that in the curtailment of credits and the derangement of the currency, it is those who receive credit, and not those who give it, who are the greatest suf-

A VOICE FROM THE WEST. The Presidential vote in the State of Missouri exceeds 163,000, being an increase of 57,000, or 4 per cent., upon the vote of 1856. This result reveals two important facts-first, that Missouri has a larger white population than any other State south of Mason and Dixon's Line; and, second, that her growth in population for the iast four years exceeds that of any other Slave State. This increase will entitle her to two, and possibly to three more representatives in Concress, her present delegation being seven, while Virginia, whose present representation is thirteen, owing to her larger slave population, represented under the three-fifths rule, will probably be reduced by two or three members. These facts are very significant, and to be acecuated for only by the large emigration from the Free States within the last two or three years, attracted to Missouri by the richness of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the cheapress of the land, and by the reasonble expectation that these are to be made available to Free Labor, and valuable to free men, by the abolition of Slavery in that State, That Missouri will relieve herself of this acubus of Slavery at no very distant period s a foregone conclusion, because her people ce that it is a check to her prosperity, nd because they cannot now fail to understand that the mere hope of its abolition has given them a feretaste of the increase in power, in opulation, and in wealth that must follow upon

emplete emancipation. Nor is this hopeful augury to be deduced alone from the recent rapid growth in population which be influx of emigrants has given her. The vote for Lincoln, so far as heard from, is over 17,000, and the eleven counties yet to make returns will relably add several hundreds to that number. eventeen thousand votes for a Republican canidate in a Slave State, where his Pro-Slavery pponents have universally represented him as ure to abolish Slavery the moment he attained o power, is a most remarkable indication of the emper of the people. And, let it be remembered, these votes were given in almost every county of the State, and, except in St. Louis, always either by open ballot or viva voce, so that o man was able to avoid responsibility by conalment, or escape persecution if any danger of was involved in a vote for the Republican andidate. These 17,000 votes were votes for reedem of speech and freedom of the ballot; the eedom of men will follow speedily.

Mr. Douglas has carried. The vote for Bell and vote for Douglas differ only a few hundred rem each other, while that for Breckinridge will not much, if at all, exceed 30,000, or about 2 000 or 13 000 more than the vote for Lincoln. The whole force of the Pro-Slavery vote of the State was cast for Breckinridge; but the whole orce of the vote for emancipation, hopeful as the emparison is even as it stands, was not given or Lincoln. Many Republicans, there is no quesion, voted for Douglas to defeat Bell, and many oted for Bell to defeat Douglas. The full force 4 the Republican party in the State is estimated t not less than 30,000. But the united Bell and Douglas vote-which was given them because the voters were opposed to he extreme Southern or Breckinridge docrine-is, exclusive of 12,000 Republicans who are supposed to have voted one or the ther of those tickets, not less than 100,000. This large preponderance, standing between the epublican sentiment and all that it is underand to mean in a Slave State on the one and, and its exact opposite of Breckiaridge Pre-Slavery on the other, strictly represents hat apparent neutrality and actual transition which characterizes at this moment the position of Missouri. Not yet advanced enough to act with that party which, in Missouri, is the emancipation party, it has yet cut loose from that which represents the Pro-Slavery conservatism of the South. To leaven this lump, already n a state of fermentation, are certainly the 17,000 who in the last election gave evidence of the faith that is in them by casting their ballots for the Republican candidates, and there can be hardly a doubt that to these should be added ten or twelve thousand more. Deeply as we all rejoice on the general result of the election. there is even greater reason for pleasure and hope in the condition of things it thus reveals in Missouri.

Here then is a Slave State entering upon a struggle to rid herself of the greatest curse that an ever befall a people. She needs our help. she needs the encouragement of the moral influcace of the North on behalf of freedom. She needs, above ali, that the tide of free emigration pouring westward should, as far as possible, find homes upon her soil. This part of the subect, especially, we commend to the attention of all parties who propose to seek for themselves new abodes in the Great West.

The students of the University of North Caroina met in one of the College halls, on the 16th nst., and resolved, among other things, that the pauguration of President Lincoln "ought to be resisted by separate State action, even if necessary that the life of every Southern citizen "should be sacrificed in the struggle,"

- We are sorry to see so sanguinary and des-

for every Southern citizen could not be imagined man to land in the State, unless he is the owns than that to which they are willing to see them put. What is the good of such wholesale slaughter? If our Southern brethren want to go out of the Union, we can't see why they should go out of the world to accomplish it. Let them proceed soberly, deliberately, like earnest, strong, and wise men, and there will be no need of any fighting or any bloodshed. But these youngsters talk as if fight and carnage were the principal things in their desires, and secession only a convenient pretext for enjoying these favorite luxuries.

#### THE ALDERMEN'S LAST. M. Jules Janin, the dramatic feuilletonist of

the Journal des Debats, recently began on

of his weekly critiques on the theaters with the

strange oath, "by Garibaldi!" after the classic style of swearing in vogue with the ancients, and we are tempted to exclaim, in a similar manner, by Boole! as we think of the last brilliant exploit of our own civic fathers. By Boole! then, but it was a "big thing," the Aldermen did when they made a liberal approprintion for the purchase of that remarkable work of art, the red sandstone "What Is It?" that has been standing out in the cold in front of the City Hall for the past two years. How it ever came there, and where it came from, and what it was intended to represent, are points upon which the learned savants of the Ethnological Society have not ventured to offer any explanation. With all the mystery, but none of the gravity of the Sphynx, the hideous object has been staring at us with its dismal eyes, a daily deformity to the Park, and a puzzle to every body. The Prince of Wales, and his suite, were dreadfully frightened by this petrification of a nightmare the day they underwent Gen. Sanford's review, and we are not sure that they have yet recovered from the effects of it, exaggerated as its grotesqueness was by the presence of a couple of ragged boys sitting astride its brawny shoulders. But the Aldermen have resolved that this hideous thing shall become the permanent property of the city, and some of our cotemporaries have treated the project as though it was a stupendous joke. But we are disposed to regard it as a very serious matter. Instead of looking upon it as a piece of Aldermanic persiflage, we see in it a disposition on the part of our much-abused (and well deserved, too) Aldermen to perform at least one commendable act before the close of the year, and the term of their official existence. It has not escaped the observation of our civic fathers, that foreigners and men of taste have complained that there is nothing this city stands so much in need of as ornamental statuary. While Paris, which was previously very well supplied with objects of the kind, has added to her public statues nearly a hundred marble effigies of illustrious Frenchmen during the past year, New-York has but one statue, the bronze Washington in Union Square, and that was the gift of a few publicspirited merchants. Our Aldermen were moved by a noble ambition to do something for the city, and, to make use of a familiar expression, they have gone and done it. In appropriating two thousand dollars for the purchase of the red sandstone image which has so long offended the eyes of the wayfarers of the Park, they have done the best they knew how. We have no question that that most abominable object is, in the eyes of our Booles and Bradys, quite equal, as a work of art, to the Farnese Hercules or the Apollo Belvidere; and, as the purchase of it is all of a piece with the rest of their acts, we see no reason for thinking that it was intended as a joke, If it was, we doubt if anybody can be found to laugh at it. As to its being an instance of Aldermanic jobbery, the idea is quite as preposterous. Admitting that something would have to be paid for the statue to its proprietor, if anybody can be found so reckless of character as to confess Missouri is the only State in the Union that to the proprietorship of such a monstrosity, what would there be left to divide among the members of the Board who voted for it ? It would have been just as easy to vote ten thousand dollars for the statue as two thousand; and the Aldermen are entitled to the public thanks for not doing it. As we shall have nothing to remind us of Boole and his companions after their term of office has expired, but the debts they have saddled us with, it will not be altogether a bad idea to have this statue as a suitable memento of them; and let it be set up in one of our dirtiest tho roughfares, which might be called the Boole-vard, as an awful example to our posterity. SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is stated that the United States Marshal for South Carolina, who has just resigned his office, has made no returns of the results of the late census; and that they have been suppressed. It is not very difficult to conjecture the reason, The census probably does not show any great advance on the part of South Carolina within the last ten years. Just now that she is setting up as an independent State, it might not be expedient to publish to the world, or even to her own citizens, the precise number of her white inhabitants, the large excess of her negro population, or the small number of white men in whom this negro property vests. Probably, also, the statement of her taxable property, especially that part of it employed in trade and manufactures, would not create any very vivid impression as to the capacity of South Carolina to maintain an army and navy of her own, or even to meet the interest on the money she might find it convenient or expedient to borrow.

Nor do the accounts from Charleston tend to give much support to the idea so zealously inculcated by Barnwell Rhett and others that South Carolina has only to declare her independence in order speedily to become a large manufacturer on her own account. That could only be done by the help of imported white labor. Neither the number nor the skill of such mechanics as South Carolina at present possesses is at all adequate to such an operation. But immigrant white laborers do not seem just now to be looked upon with much favor. In order to prevent their coming, an old and obsolete law has been revived, requiring the owner of vessels which bring them to give heavy bonds that they will not become a charge upon the parish. It may be said, indeed, that at present South Carolina is in terror of Abolition emissaries, and that this exclusion of white immigrants has its origin in that alarm. But when will South Carolina get over that terror, and when will she cease to regard white laborers as nothing but Abolitionists in disguise? We should not be surprised if among the first laws she enacts after the resumption of her sovereign inde-

Mr. Justice Sutherland, in giving judgment against the claim for increased compensation by some former Justices of the Supreme Court, concedes that the object of the Constitution in prahibiting the increase or diminution of the salaring of Judges while in office was to secure their is. dependence. Yet he declares that nothing prevents the Judges from receiving gifts from int. viduals or corporations, and that if the Supervisors or Common Council, independently of any act of the Legislature, had undertaken to give increased annual compensation to the Judges, they could have done so, "for it is plain the constitutions!

provision was intended to be a mere restriction

of the Legislature only." And so the learned

Judge concludes that the plaintiff cannot recover,

because when he is paid by the Controller of the

City of New-York, he is paid "by force and an

of at least one negro.

"thority of the Act of the Legislature." But the Constitution says that "the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Sp. preme Court shall severally receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established tished by law, which shall not be increased or di · minished during their continuance in office," How, then, can they receive a compensation as established by law, but paid at the mere is stance of individuals or corporations? For the compensation must be established by law, and it must neither be increased nor diminished. The one requirement is as plain as the other, and the latter is without any limitation as to the source from which the compensation may come.

And how could the Supervisors or the Common Council appropriate money in this way without the authority of an act of the Legislature? The money must be raised by tax, and the tax must be authorized by an act of the Legislature. A specific provision for this object would, by this decision, be void. Then surely any general one having the same object would be equally so.

Some time ago ex-Alderman William Wilson better known as Billy Wilson, meeting Alderman Russell, against whom he had some grudge, in the vestibule of the City Hall, deliberately, and with malice aforethought, pulled his nose. The Alderman commenced two suits against the ex-Alderman, forthwith, in one of which he sought pecuniary indemnification for the damage done to his official dignity, while in the other be aimed to punish the crime committed by his assailant. In the former case, a Sheriff's Jury, the other day, found a verdict of \$5,000 for the plaintiff, which the injured Russell wishes he may get; and in the latter case, yesterday, his Honor Judge Russell, who is this week to retire from the bench, gave judgment. Measured by the money of which the Honorable Billy was muleted, two years in Sing Sing was the least which the ex-Alderman could expect from the retiring City Judge; but, like the gentleman who is soon to succeed him, the Judge "remembered his "friends," and imposed the mild penalty of six cents upon the pugnacious Wilson. For stealing that sum his Honor once sentenced a fellow to the State Prison for forty years; and it was six cents which he fined another First Ward bully, for nearly murdering the unoffending captain of the steamboat Plymouth Rock. But, however erroneous his Honor's six cent judgments may have been heretofore, we are not disposed to deny that in his estimate of the value of Aldermanie dignity he is not so very wide of the mark.

constantly reminded, by outrages committed upon unoffending persons, within her borders, that the freedom of the citizen cannot be too carefully guarded. A notable case in point is that of the colored man, John Thomas, kidnapped the other day in this city, confined in the United States Grand Jury Room, and conveyed to Virginia without any warrant or process whatever. This man, who by the act of his master in sending him into a Free State, is no longer a slave but a free man, is boldly seized, and borne off to Slavery. At the last advices, the man was in custody, at Richmond, awaiting the arrival of his late master, from Kentucky. This is a case of which Marshal Rynders, District-Attorney Roosevelt, and all the United States Commissioners deny all knowledge. And yet the man was kept a prisoner without a warrant, in the Grand Jury Room of the building which they occupy, and as we learn, when the habeas corpus was applied for in his behalf, was hurried out of the State, by one of the Assistant United States Marshals. This not is in flagrant violation of the law of this State. Whether the kidnapped man be free or slave, his abductor has committed a crime punishable by imprisonment at Sing Sing.

While the South is clamoring for the repeal of

Northern Personal Liberty laws, the North is

The following extract of a private letter from a lady in Mississippi comes to us from a source which renders its authenticity certain. Under existing circumstances, it will be read with peculiar interest:

"We have had a great excitement about an insurrection that has been in contemplation among the negroes in our State. i.as) night was a dreadful night with some people here. They couldn't sleep, sat up all night watching, expecting every minu the negroes would come in and kill them all. We have a lady staying here (a Miss B., late of Kentucky) who was bade, frightened. I couldn't prevail on her to undress.

"I would hate awfully to be on a big plantation with two ar

three hundred negroes on it. . . In W— County, about twenty miles from us, the exc  $^\circ$ ment was greater than here. There were several waite more implicated, and a good many negroes. They hung some, and whipped others nearly to death."

We have no doubt of the ability of a compact atively small number of whites to hold in check a large slave population, and accordingly we can not but regard as exaggerated the terrors which are portrayed in the quotation given above. Balwe ask it seriously, can it be worth while to destroy the Federal Government, and divide the American people into two nations, because a ma jority of them have voted against extending a state of society in which servile insurrections are dreaded as not merely possible, but probable?

The Official Returns of New-Jersey disclose the fact that Mr. Pennington, although defeated has reelection in the Essex District by a Fusion care didate, who was nominated by the Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge Conventions, made a remarkable run. The majority of the Fusion electors in the District over Lincoln is more than three thousand, while Gov. Pennington is beaten by the same Fusion less than four hundred-having run twenty-seven hundred votes ahead of h ticket, a most striking evidence of his persons popularity. He also received 1,500 mere votes perate a mind in these young men. A worse use pendence should be an act forbidding any white | 1858; while the Opposition vote percentage of the contract of t than were east for him when he was elected in